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MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AND INFARCTION

DOES THE SYNTAX SCORE HAVE A RELATION WITH MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA?

ACC Poster Contributions

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Tuesday, March 16, 2010, 9:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

Session Title: Stable Ischemic Syndrome--Clinical Drivers of Risk and Outcomes

Abstract Category: Stable Ischemic Syndrome

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Background: The SYNTAX Score (SXscore) has recently been developed in connection with the SYNTAX trial, which compares the impact of CABG and PCI on survival in patients with extensive CAD. Although the SXscore was used in the trial to characterize coronary anatomy based on nine anatomic criteria such as lesion location and complexity, the relation between SXscore and myocardial ischemia has not yet been evaluated.

Methods: Database of 198 patients with suspected or known CAD who underwent both 99mTc-sestamibi SPECT and coronary angiography was evaluated. Stress SPECT was evaluated by a 20-segment model, and a summed stress score (SSS) and summed difference score (SDS) were calculated.

Results: Of the 198 patients, left main or 3-vessel CAD was found in 38, 2-vessel CAD in 57, 1-vessel CAD in 49, and insignificant lesions in 54. The SSS and SDS correlated well with SXscore ($r=0.49$; $p<0.0001$ and $r=0.58$; $p<0.0001$). In 159 patients with the low SXscore group (SXscore <18), the SSS and SDS also correlated with SXscore ($r=0.32$; $p<0.0001$ and $r=0.45$; $p<0.0001$), whereas no such correlation was observed in the intermediate to severe SXscore group ($r=0.26$; $p=NS$ and $r=0.31$; $p=NS$).

Conclusion: The SXscore correlates well with myocardial ischemia as assessed by stress SPECT as a whole. However, the higher the score increases, the correlation with the extent of myocardial ischemia becomes less apparent.

